

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the labeling of the article, namely, in the above-mentioned circulars, leaflets, and circular inserts, accompanying the article, were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article was a new "discovery"; that its use would insure sexual compatibility and happiness in marriage; that it would eliminate female frigidity; and that it would not diminish sensation. The article was not new; it could not be relied upon to accomplish the purposes for which it was recommended; and it would diminish sensation by reason of its local anesthetic action. The article was misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: June 24, 1953. The North Pharmacal Co., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the above-mentioned circulars, leaflets, and circular inserts be destroyed, and that the product be released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

✓ **4177. Misbranding of Rado pads. U. S. v. 22 Pads, etc. (F. D. C. No. 35288. Sample No. 69676-L.)**

LIBEL FILED: May 29, 1953, District of Colorado.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 30, 1953, from Missoula, Mont., by the Rado Pad Co.

PRODUCT: 22 cellophane-wrapped pads measuring 15 by 15 inches and 10 cellophane-wrapped pads measuring 9 by 9 inches, designated as the *Rado Pad*, at Denver, Colo., together with 85 pamphlets entitled "Now! The Rado Pad Co."

Examination showed that the device was a cloth pad containing crushed ore and that it did not have a significant amount of radioactivity.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the above-mentioned pamphlets accompanying the article were false and misleading since the statements represented and suggested that the article provided an adequate and effective treatment for arthritis, sinus conditions, rheumatism, and all muscular ailments, whereas the article did not provide an adequate and effective treatment for such conditions.

DISPOSITION: July 13, 1953. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that the devices and the pamphlets be turned over to the Food and Drug Administration.

4178. Misbranding of Master violet ray outfit. U. S. v. 14 Packages, etc. (F. D. C. No. 35294. Sample Nos. 50206-L, 50207-L.)

LIBEL FILED: June 8, 1953, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 10, 1951, and April 2, 1952, by Master Appliances, Inc., from Marion, Ind.

PRODUCT: 14 packages designated "Master Violet Ray Outfit No. 2B," each package containing an electrical device labeled in part, "Master Appliances Inc * * * UL Marion, Indiana" and 3 glass tubes designated "No. 1 General Electrode," "No. 3 Comb-Rake Electrode," and "No. 12a Glass Electrode," and 9 packages designated "Master Violet Ray Outfit No. 9," each package containing an electrical device labeled, in part, "Master Appliances Inc * * * UL Marion, Indiana" and one glass tube designated "No. 1 General Electrode," at New York, N. Y. Each package when shipped contained also a circular entitled "The Master High Frequency (Violet Ray)." In addition, a number

of leaflets entitled "Master Appliances For Health and Beauty," which had been shipped by the printer from Chicago, Ill., were in the possession of the consignee. The article (both models) when plugged into an electric outlet, would provide a high frequency, high voltage electric discharge through partially evacuated glass tubes of various shapes. When held against the body, the glass tube would conduct the high voltage, high frequency electrical discharge to the skin.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the above-mentioned leaflet entitled "Master Appliances For Health and Beauty," which accompanied the article, were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article would provide an adequate and effective treatment for achieving good health; for relieving all pain and congestion; for stimulating the circulation; for restoring vigor and youth; for facial blemishes; for baldness; for preventing baldness; and for innumerable disorders; and that it would insure a clear, healthy complexion. The article would not provide an adequate and effective treatment for such conditions, and it was not capable of fulfilling the promises of benefit made for it. The article was misbranded in the above respect when introduced into, while in, and while held for sale after shipment in, interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: July 9, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USE

4179. Misbranding of Ironated Hog Liquid and Black Hawk's Special Dairy Products. U. S. v. Black Hawk Chemical Co., Inc., and Howard J. Murphy. Pleas of guilty. Fine of \$500, plus costs, against corporation and \$20 against individual (F. D. C. No. 33777. Sample Nos. 48554-L, 48555-L.)

INFORMATION FILED: September 17, 1953, Northern District of Iowa, against Black Hawk Chemical Co., Inc., Cedar Falls, Iowa, and Howard J. Murphy, president and secretary of the corporation.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of May 1, 1951, and February 8, 1952, from the State of Iowa into the State of Nebraska.

LABEL, IN PART: "Ironated Hog Liquid * * * Ingredients: Sodium Sulphate (Glauber salts), Manganese Sulphate (Epsom salts), Ammonium Hydroxide, Copper Sulphate, Potassium Permanganate, Tinc. Capsicum, Also contains water; Oil of Anise, Oil of Sassafras (Imitation)" and "Black Hawk's Special Dairy Products Pulv. Limestone, Bone Meal (steamed), Bone Black (spent), Yeast Culture (Baker Type), Sulphur, Glauber Salt (Sodium Sulphate), Salt, Charcoal (Hardwood), Bicarb. of Soda, Foenugreek, Licorice, Yeast (Brewers), Cobalt Carb., Soft Phosphate with Colloidal Clay, Copperas (Iron Sulphate), Ginger, Liquid Anise, Molasses Irradiated Yeast (Source of Vit. B₂), Soybean Oil Meal, Potassium of Iodide, Manganese Sulphate."

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Ironated Hog Liquid.* Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the label of the article and on accompanying order blanks were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article would furnish a significant amount of iron; that it contained potassium permanganate; that it would be effective for controlling ordinary types of scours in hogs; that it would be effective for a rundown condition in sows and for slow growing unthrifty pigs; and that it would be an effective remedy for "necro." The article would not furnish a significant amount of iron; it did not contain potassium permanganate; it would not be effective for controlling